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## DO MESTIC MISCELLANY.

*From the New York Gazette,*

### NAVAL REMINISCENCES.

"By and by came a hurricane—I did'nt like that;  
Next a battle, where many a sailor lie flat.  
O, cried I, who would roam,  
When so sweetly at home,  
I could sow; I could reap;  
But I left my poor plough to go ploughing the deep!"

*[Dibden, or some other Poet.]*

MR. EDITOR.—Allow me to say one word farther in regard to the naval history of the country. I shall confine myself to a single station. That of Portsmouth, in New Hampshire. It ought not, properly speaking, to be called Portsmouth, because most of the ships of which I speak, were built on an island opposite the town, under the jurisdiction of the State of Maine, and an appendage to the town of Kittery.

This island is surpassingly beautiful, commanding a view of the bay, the Piscataqua river, the Isle of Shoals, Boon Island, Portsmouth, Newcastle, Rye, and I have forgotten how many other places. O how I could enjoy myself with you, were we at the barracks of Commodore Crane, or Colonel Watson of that ilk. But it may not be at present, for I am off in a tangent to the springs, there to vegetate during the reign of the dog star. Mrs. Oldschools and all the young Oldschools have schooled me almost to death for suffocating them, when all the fashionable world is on the wing.

This island, I cannot tell its dimensions precisely, but it covers, at a rough guess, about as much space as Boston Common. It was purchased during the administration of John Adams, for the sum of five thousand dollars, by Jacob Sheafe, the second of that name, the navy agent. The United States Government would not now sell it for five millions. So much for federal policy and economy. Would that those times may return.

I have been led to these remarks from seeing a notice in the New York Gazette, that the keel of a frigate, to be called the Congress, has just been laid, to supply the place of the ship of that name, launched in 1799, which has recently been condemned.

The old Congress frigate was of a class higher than that of the Essex, measuring some hundred tons more, and mounting 36 guns. The Essex was not far from 900 tons and mounted 32 guns. She was launched about a month after the Essex, and always held the reputation of a crack ship. I remember to have visited her in the autumn of 1813, on a return cruise in Portsmouth harbor during the war, then under the command of Captain John Smith, an Irishman, but a gallant fellow, notwithstanding. While the Congress was lying off the Navy Yard, on the 22d December of that year, a fire broke out in town, which was only equalled in extent by the New York conflagration of 1835, since the country was settled. The pith of the town was reduced to ashes. No less than 180 dwelling houses, and 103 stores, were destroyed in the short space of eight hours. Captain Smith, at the alarm bell for the fire being sounded, ordered the boatswain to pipe all hands on deck, and leaving the frigate in the hands of a dozen matrosses, repaired to the scene of action, where his orders to the crew to the extinguishment of the fire were given with the same coolness, and obeyed with the same readiness, as if he was in action with an enemy's ship. Your obedient servant was one of his obedient servants at that most critical juncture of the scene of devastation, and a kink in his corporeal body bears

witness of the effects thereof to this day. John Smith, captain of the Congress, is long since dead; but John Smith, a worthy citizen, now living and kicking, is another person entirely, and he did me the honor to call on me not long by-gone. "Mr. Oldschool," said the living John Smith—"don't you remember when you stood side by side with me at the demolition of a house in Jaffrey street, in the great fire, and when the broadside of the house fell down; when you squiggled out of the scrape, and I got my leg broken?" "Remember it, my friend and fellow sufferer. I guess as how I do; and that you, and old Deacon Drown, who was scorched in the face, were the only bodily sufferers on that lamentable occasion. John, don't you remember that I was a green horn in Portsmouth at that period, and that I furnished the particulars of that fire for the Buntown Chronicle, and that, in mentioning your misfortune, I called you 'one John Smith?'" "Perfectly well; but just see here." I felt, and found the nethermost part of his shin bone jutting out a quarter of an inch. "John," said I, "did you pay the doctor for setting that bone?" "I'll tell you what I did exactly, Mr. Oldschool. When I was enabled to crawl about on crutches, and sitting at the window, I tipped the wink to Doctor Williams. He came in. Here, said I, doctor, what would you think of a mechanic who would do such a bungling piece of work as that? Here am I, a lame duck for life." "You are right, John," said the surgeon, "but you know under what circumstances I was called to your assistance. You ought to think yourself well off that you escaped with your life. The account is balanced."

The crew of the Congress were withdrawn from her and transferred to the Lakes, and she was towed five miles up the Piscataqua to Durham, where she lay at anchor till the war was over. This was done under the administration of B. W. Crowninshield of the Navy Department; and a great shame it was, for her services were wanted on the ocean for the protection of American commerce.

I believe that Portsmouth has furnished more national vessels than any other naval post in the country. The following is a list of them, with their rates, and dates of launch:

Falkland,	54	1690	Crescent,	32	1797
Bedford,	32	1696	Portsmouth,	24	1798
America,	50	1774	Congress,	36	1799
Raleigh,	32	1776	Washington,	74	1814
Ranger,	18	1777	Porpoise,	14	1828
America,	74	1782	Concord,	18	1828

There are now under cover on the island, the Alabama 74, and the frigate Santee 44. They have been finished nearly ten years, and may be launched, rigged, and sent to sea as quick as such operations could be performed. A third ship-house is now erected, and the keel of a new frigate, to be called the Congress, is already laid under its roof. I have many times been over the Alabama and Santee. They are as perfect specimens of naval architecture as are to be found; particularly the latter, whose structure receives the commendation of every nautical and scientific man.

I was present at the launching of the Washington, Porpoise, and Concord. The first has made one cruise only, to the Mediterranean, and arrived at Gibraltar in seventeen days' passage from Boston. The ship lies dismantled at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn. The two latter have been in constant service, and the Concord is considered the best sloop of war in the navy.

There is at the Cabinet of the Portsmouth Athenaeum, a model of the 50 gun ship America, built in

1774, presented by Madam Elwyn, daughter of the late Governor Langdon, who superintended her building. It is a beautiful piece of workmanship, in mahogany, planked completely, as the ship was built.

The American 74 was launched in 1782, was made present of by the continental Congress to Louis 16th of France, as a compliment for his effective services during the Revolution. She was subsequently captured by the British.

Yours, without mutability,  
OLIVER OLDSCHOOL.

### SALT WATER BUBBLES.

BY HAWSER MARTINGALE.

#### THE "OLD SOLDIER."

The Columbus was a beautiful new ship, and Capt. Cornelius Quiddle was a good sailor, and a very worthy man, but he was a little too particular about having every thing nice and trig on board his ship. The decks were scrubbed and holy-stoned every morning; and as for the quarter deck; it was Captain Quiddle's delight to keep it as white and unsullied, as the pine well scoured floor of the tidy and industrious wife of a farmer. He detested tobacco, because the men, in spite of all he could do, would scatter the juice about the decks; and nothing would make him look more sour and disagreeable, than the sight of a dark red tobacco juice stain on the quarter-deck. This was all very foolish in Captain Quiddle, I allow; but the best of men have their whims, and their faults. It was, however, a constant source of trouble and vexation to him; for it is difficult to drill a sailor on board a merchant ship into such discipline, that he will avoid his scattering tobacco juice in every direction, when his mouth is full. He goes upon the supposition that every part of the ship is a spit box; and is wont to act accordingly. The crew, therefore, thought it great nonsense in Captain Quiddle to attempt to introduce a radical reform, in this particular. But he succeeded better than I expected.

If Captain Quiddle was vexed at the sight of a puddle of tobacco juice, he was in a worse rage when an old chaw of tobacco, technically termed an old soldier, discharged for being worn out in the service, met his eye. Now in my opinion an "old soldier" is not such a disgusting looking object after all. It is, in itself, as harmless and innocent an article as a marlinspike, and looks equally well on the deck—and better too in my eye. It reminds you of a faithful friend who has worn himself out in doing his duty. But Captain Quiddle never thought of this, and I verily believe, he would have been more pleased at any time by seeing a venomous reptile lying on deck, than an old soldier.

One morning, at about six bells, the old ship walking off with the wind on the quarter at the rate of eight knots, Captain Quiddle came on deck. He paced the quarter deck fore and aft several times, and seemed much tickled at the fine weather and favorable breeze. I was at the helm at the time, and I never shall forget the sudden and appalling change which came over his countenance—apparently without any cause. His face turned pale with indignation; and with a loud and stern voice he said to the second mate, "Mr Jarvis, let all hands be called and mustered aft."

His orders were obeyed, although no one could conjecture why all hands were called at such an unusual time, and during such fine weather. "Mr. Russel, said he, turning to the chief mate as soon as he came on deck, "I wish you would muster our Spanish burton blocks, and a good strong fall, and reeve a purchase, which I wish placed on the collar of the mizen stay; get on a preventer from the main-top mast head, to guard against accident, and let the men bring aft some handspikes and the watch tackle." "Aye, aye, sir," responded the officer. And all hands went to work reeving the purchase, fixing it to the mizen stay, and mustering instruments, with which to effect some

great object; but what, none could conjecture. After these arrangements were completed, Captain Quiddle told the mate to get up a heavy tackle on the cross jack-yard, and another on the larbord-back-stay, and also to provide a strong pair of slings; which of course was duly done. "Now, men," said Captain Quiddle, "we will all get breakfast; and after breakfast, we will go to work with a will."

During breakfast Captain Quiddle said very little; he merely asked the chief mate, if the burton fall was strong enough for a heavy purchase; and on the mate answering in the affirmative, he expressed much satisfaction, and remarked that they would soon see. The crew, while partaking breakfast in the fore-castle, amused themselves with conjectures on what was the object of so much fuss and preparation. After a long discussion, they coincided in the opinion with a shrewd "old salt," that it was Captain Quiddle's intention to hoist out the mizen mast! Breakfast however was despatched in haste, both in the fore-castle and cabin, and all hands were again mustered aft, ready for undertaking the formidable labor, which it was evident Captain Quiddle had cut out for them. "Now, Mr. Jarvis," said Captain Quiddle, in that decided, but suppressed tone, which a man employs, when about to communicate some appalling intelligence, or exhort to deeds of difficulty and desperation—"take two or three of the smartest hands with you, with handspikes and crowbars, and clap the sling round that monstrous old chaw of tobacco, which is deposited beneath the fife-rail! then, Mr. Russel, we'll hook on the purchases, take the falls to the windlass and capstan, and merrily bouse away. If the thing is possible, we'll have that old soldier cver-board in the course of an hour; for at present it only cumberes the quarter deck, presents an unsightly object to the eye, and outrageously offends my sense of smelling!" So saying, the Captain pointed to a disgusting demi-masticated mass of the Virginia weed, which was deposited on the quarter-deck, of a size which would have done credit to the jaws of a Gargantua.

The "Old Soldier" was thrown overboard, and the crew were taught a lesson which they never forgot—a worn out quid, or even a cataract of tobacco juice, never afterwards polluted the quarter deck of the Columbus during the voyage.

### EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

So far as we can learn, among the dozen or more scientific men who are appointed to accompany the Exploring Expedition under Commodore Jones, there is no psychologist. A botanist is appointed, also an anatomist, a geologist, a mineralogist, a philologist, a conchologist, &c. &c. but no person is selected to accompany the expedition, for the special object of studying the characters of the rude inhabitants of the distant and hitherto unexplored countries and islands, which our enterprising navigators will doubtless fall in with. This omission is a very important one—for it will be probably more interesting and advantageous to us as a commercial nation, to know the true character of the people who inhabit those distant regions, than to obtain the most detailed and accurate account of their habits, their manners, their productions or the nature of their soil, their language, or their physical conformation.

The ancients, who, notwithstanding the wonderful spread of knowledge at the present day, were superior to us in many things, inscribed over the entrance of the Temple at Delphos, the following simple but impressive inscription, "KNOW THYSELF." Indeed, the study of MAN is of the highest importance; but it is a study which is criminally neglected. In our schools, in our academies, and in our colleges, where so many years of our youth are passed, what do we learn? Perhaps a little Latin, a little Greek, the elements of the arts and sciences, and some vague notions of what is termed philosophy; but we learn



comparatively nothing of the science of the human mind. This seems to be regarded as a study too trifling and useless to be pursued—but when man arrives towards the end of his career, and looks back on his past life, he regrets too late that he did not at early age study the character of man, and examine into the functions of the human mind. If a youth, who has just completed his education, enters on the busy scene of life, to struggle with his fellows for riches, distinction of fame, and is asked what he knows of mankind, or the passions, the feelings which agitate the human heart, and which urge man to the commission of evil or good, he will be astonished at the question. He will probably say, "I am well acquainted with the received theory of gravitation; I am familiar with the revolutions of the planets,—and have studied with much care the laws of the various heavenly bodies. But, alas! I have not even a superficial knowledge of the physical conformation, or the mental organization of MAN."

Many intelligent voyagers have visited the Polynesian groupes, and have given a full and interesting description of the people of those islands. They all agree in their accounts of the general size, stature and physiognomy of these people, of their mode of worshipping a deity, of their marriage rites, of the nature of their language, and of the natural and artificial productions which belonged to those countries; but, when they speak of the general character of the inhabitants, how widely do their statements of the same people differ! From some intelligent and observing travellers we learn that the natives of one group are brave, generous, hospitable, and honest, others, equally observing and intelligent, tell us that they are cowardly, cunning, treacherous, and dishonest! Hardly any two agree in their statements, and all adduce facts to substantiate their opinions. These discrepancies are such as to appear absolutely astonishing to those who are not aware of the difficulty of judging correctly of human nature, and of penetrating into the motives of human actions.

It is important to the interests of commerce, of science, and humanity, that we should be acquainted with the *true character* of the people of those regions, which we may well despair of ever obtaining, until they are visited by some individual who is well known to be versed, theoretically and practically, in the study of the human mind, and who will possess opportunities for forming a deliberate and correct opinion. What a vast and unexplored field lies open to the investigation of such a philosopher—a rich and abundant harvest, which cannot be gathered too soon. We very much regret that some provisions for the furtherance of this important object has not been made by our Government, in arranging the details of the Expedition, which it is hoped for the honor of our country will soon depart from our shores.—*Boston Journal*.

*From the Northampton (Mass.) Courier of Aug. 23.*

**A PATRIOT OF THE REVOLUTION.**—Col. Trumbull, the venerable and distinguished historical painter, was in town last week. He is nearly eighty-two years of age, and retains his faculties almost unimpaired. His sight is good, his nerves steady, his hearing perfect, and his memory apparently unimpaired. The worthy colonel is bent a little with age, and walks somewhat feeble, but no one would suspect him much beyond sixty. His conversation is spirited and full of anecdote, his language forcible and clear, and his vivacity of manner delightful. Notwithstanding his advanced years, he is journeying alone, having left New York last week, visited Lebanon Springs, and arrived here with the intention of seeing his excellent and worthy revolutionary contemporary, General Mattoon. We are sorry to find him absent from Amherst, on a visit to his children in the west.

Colonel Trumbull occupies a conspicuous place in the history of this country. He was aid to General

Washington in the revolutionary army, and we believe is the only officer now living, who was closely associated with him in military and social life. Col. Trumbull has passed through many most interesting scenes, and met with more stirring incidents and singular vicissitudes of life, perhaps, than any other American now living. He was in London, he says, at the time the news of the execution of Andre arrived. Public exasperation was very great, and the populace, as well as the Government, seemed to be looking about them for an American, to offer up as a sort of expiation. The Colonel's rank and military standing seemed to designate him as the individual, and he was arrested by the Government and kept in confinement seven months. He was finally liberated by the interposition of West, the eminent painter, with whom Colonel Trumbull was then studying. When he went to London as secretary to Mr. Jay, he wore a suit of silk small-clothes, manufactured in Connecticut more than forty years since, and at a public dinner there, a great silk weaver from Spitalfields expressed extreme gratification at the superiority of the article, a business which the venerable Colonel expressed himself pleased to learn was now successfully being prosecuted in Northampton.

The fame of Colonel Trumbull, as an historical painter, is a proud and enviable one the world over. His great masterpiece, the Declaration of Independence, now in the Rotunda at Washington, is his favorite work, and probably cost him more labor than any other production. He copied, he remarked, the head of almost every member who signed the Declaration, from nature, having visited Mr. Adams, for that purpose, in London, and Mr. Jefferson in Paris. The Trumbull Gallery, at New Haven, contains many of his finest productions—a Gallery of which he justly feels proud, and which aids him with an annuity, most acceptable in his declining years.

**RED JACKET.**—This distinguished Chief, in a speech made at a treaty some years since, used the graphic expression—"You have now become a great people, and we have scarcely a place left to spread our blankets." It has been, as it were, verified. Red Jacket, whose oratory and influence was heard and felt throughout the Six Nations, and admired by the whites for his felicity of expression, was consigned at his death to a grave on the land of his people, without a stone or other mark to designate his resting place to the passer by. Some two months ago, a party of gentlemen from this city, accompanied by a highly esteemed member of the histrionic corps in the city of New York, visited the reservation, and with the most worthy motives resolved by subscription to erect a tablet to the memory of the old Chief. On Saturday last the design was carried into effect. A handsome marble slab now marks the spot bearing the following inscription:

S A - G O - Y A - W A T - H A ,

(KEEP AWAKE)

RED JACKET.

Chief of the

WOLF TRIBE OF THE SENECA,

The friend and protector of his people,

Died January 20, 1830,

Aged 78 years.

A neat picket fence surrounds the grave. By a singular coincidence, during the visit of the party, a funeral feast, as is the custom with the Indians, was had at an adjoining wigwam, in commemoration of the death of Jacket's daughter, which occurred five months ago, and during the ceremony his aged widow was distributing the moccasins, clothes, trinkets, etc., of the deceased.

Among the spectators attracted by the incident, we recognised Colonel McKenney, formerly of the Indian Department at Washington, biographer of the orator in whose memory this tribute of respect has been paid.—*Buffalo Journal*.

**THE SAILOR'S MITE.**—It may not be known to most of our readers, perhaps, that a Sunday School has been established for a length of time in the vestry attached to the Rev. Mr. Taylor's Meeting House, consisting mostly of the children of seamen; in which, besides the usual exercises of a school, the regular services of a meeting are carried on, and sermons, adapted to the capacity of the children, preached by Robert Waterston, Jr. Last Sunday, about the usual time of commencing, two weather-beaten sailors, advanced in life, were observed standing in the entry, with their hats in their hands, and were accordingly invited to enter and take seats, which they did. When the services were ended, they came forward and shook hands with the teachers; one of them, in broken language, stated that he was a German, that he loved to see children congregate together to learn God's ways, that he had formerly been engaged in a similar manner, and that the meeting had done his heart good; concluding, by taking a two dollar bill from his pocket, and insisting upon their appropriating it to the "good of the concern."—*Boston Journal*.

**RUST IN IRON.**—We are not aware that it has been satisfactorily accounted for, why iron, which is in use, although exposed to a damp atmosphere, is not affected by rust, while iron similarly exposed, and which remains undisturbed, is almost uniformly affected by it. This difference is strikingly exhibited in the comparative effect on the iron of rail roads in use, and not in use. Not only the rails which are in use, but the chains to which they are attached, and which are never touched by the wheels, are equally protected. This effect has been attributed to electricity; with what truth we cannot say.

The art of effectually protecting iron from rust is an important desideratum. We learn from a foreign journal that an important discovery, for the attainment of this object, has been made in Paris. It is stated that Mr. Sorel has found out a means, by galvanizing iron, to prevent its undergoing the process of oxidation. No description is given of his method, which seems to be a secret, but that a galvanized power is employed. It is affirmed that the experiments of several members of the Society of Encouragement of Arts have fully confirmed the statements of Mr. Sorel, and that there is a strong hope that his process may be applied to every species of iron employed in machinery or in the arts, however large, which it is desirable to preserve from rust. Cannon-balls, and even the cannon themselves, may be preserved; and a statement is made of the saving it would cause to the French Government, were only the cannon-balls, which are rusted away in twenty years, saved from the effect of the air. Watch springs and jewelry of polished steel, are said to have remained perfectly bright, though they were a long time immersed in water, saturated with the galvanic powder. The experiments of Sir H. Davy, in preserving copper from the effects of salt water, by galvanism, are noticed, and those experiments give countenance to the statement that it may be possible, by galvanism, to guard iron from rust.—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.

**A VISIT.**—Our people were thrown into a state of considerable emotion last Monday evening, and Tuesday, by the encampment of a body of Indians from Canada, about twenty five in number, who took up their lodging in the woods near the house of Samuel Picket, Esq., about three miles from the village. They remained there until about four o'clock on Tuesday, when they passed through the village and went to Deerville, where they encamped and still remain. They appear to be comfortably off for Indians, having several horses and wagons, and a good supply of blankets and buffalo robes. They are of the St. Francis tribe, in Canada, and are descendants

of Eunice Williams, daughter of Rev. John Williams, who, it will be recollected, was, with his family, carried captive when Deerfield was destroyed in 1704. One of the party, a woman of 86 years, the mother of the rest, is grand daughter to Eunice. She scorns the effeminate comforts of civilized life as much as her grandmother did when she visited her afflicted father, and resists every importunity to lodge in doors. They are very hospitably treated by the Deerfield people. We understand they will return to their homes, from which they have been absent nearly a year, by the way of Albany.—*Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette*.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

*From the London Times.*

### WAR IN SPAIN.

**PERSONAL MEMOIRS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF COL. SHAW, K. C. T. S., &c.**—These memoirs fill two rather bulky volumes. They are worth reading. The author writes with great freedom, both of men and things; he writes from the dictation of his own feelings and judgment; consequently his book has the merit of originality. He is an officer in the British service, and has served in Holland and other places in the British army. He gives a narrative of what he saw and of what he was a part, in the beginning of his memoirs, and some good anecdotes are related of various personages, which will be read with interest. He then gives a very excellent narrative of a pedestrian tour through great part of France. This, as a book of travels, will well repay perusal. The contents of the second volume contain an account of the wars in Portugal and Spain, from the year 1831 to the dissolution of the "British Legion" in 1837. In the Portuguese and Spanish service, the author held high rank; in the latter he attained the rank of brigadier general. In both these services he appears to have acted with an enthusiastic love for his profession, and to have undergone privations and sufferings, and performed acts of great bravery, seldom exceeded even in the vicissitudes of a military life. It is very clear that in his case, as in the case of most persons who have embarked in those services, he has been exceedingly ill used. He appears, during the whole of the present Spanish war, to have foreseen the manner in which, from the jealousies of various individuals, the bad faith of those in authority, and the total incapacity of the leader, it would necessarily terminate; he, however, persevered; and it was not until he had been exposed to usage with which it was impossible to put up, that he relinquished his connexion (during the continuance of which he himself appears to have acted most credibly) with the disgraceful and disastrous expedition which has tarnished the reputation of the country. The subjoined extracts ought to be read; they corroborate the accounts with which, from time to time, the public have been furnished, as to the shameful manner in which the poor wretches who were decoyed from this country were treated on their arrival in Spain; and as they come from a writer whose candor appears unquestionable, and whose leaning is more in favor than in opposition to the Pyrgopolynius of the rabble rout, they are proportionably more valuable:—

#### UNSOLDIER-LIKE WORK.

"On the morning of the 16th (June, 1836) the Legion took the field, by the Salvatierra road, while Cordova, with the Spaniards and French Legion, marched to Villa Real. When half a league from El Burgo, we took up a position as though we were 100,000, and saw the enemy on the other heights in front of us. In the middle of the valley, on a height, was a small village, where there were about thirty of the enemy, who retired on seeing a company of Spaniards approach. To the left of this village, at a short distance, was a sort of sugar-loaf hill. As soon



as the enemy retired, General Evans, all his staff, (say forty,) all our generals and staff, excepting myself, made for the hill to see the enemy. This was natural enough; but I supposed they would return immediately; instead of this, there they halted. They did not seem to keep a look out; no troops were sent to occupy the village along with the few Spaniards. Of course what I foresaw took place; I dared not send them troops to assist them, as that would have been silently finding fault. The enemy came in force, (say 500,) and drove them scampering away. This was the first soldier-like work. The village was of no use to us, but 'we must not be beaten.' Nearly 3,000 were sent against the Carlists, when they left the village, wounding two officers, five men, and killing one. Then it was necessary that we should fire artillery and rockets; but against whom I could not see rightly, although I witnessed every thing. The lancers formed to charge, but were stopped by a large ditch, which common sense might have told them was in front, else the enemy never could have remained in extended order. As night came on we retired, with no one chasing us, 'according to the established principles of war.' I received a sort of wide order, and had the brigade housed before many others were off the field. Next morning, the 17th, I got an order, at half past seven, to be formed at a league distant, at seven o'clock! I explained the cause of being late to Gen. Evans, who said nothing; but this confusion of orders must harass him much.

"I forgot to say we saw Cordova attacking, on the evening of the 16th, and the enemy retiring to the heights away to our left. We marched through Asua, crossed the river, and ascended the heights there, taking up a very good position, with the village of Zuasa Gamboa below us in our front. Here we bigwigs all assembled, hearing Cordova's musketry; but I remarked the sound always came from the same spot, which opened my eyes as to the Carlists not being so easily thrashed. As it got darkish, I heard ——— propose to bivouac in the wood in the front, (at this time the ice was about two inches thick;) leave was granted; I kept at a little distance from the General, and heard ——— volunteer to bivouac on the bare heights; 'the devil!' thinks I, 'what next?' I then pointed out to the General the necessity of occupying the village below; he said, 'The ——— brigade and yours had better move down.' Off I started; in five minutes had my brigade on the move; but ——— would not be outdone by ———, so he volunteered to bivouac on the heights; 'very well,' thinks I, 'good night,' and I went down, taking good care to make myself intimately acquainted with all the paths, and posting my pickets well, so that there might be no excuse for moving me. I and my staff got into good beds with sheets, the fires on the bivouac on the hill, with the snowy hills below, really looking quite picturesque.

"On the morning of the 18th, ——— discovered that this was not the climate of India. He complained to me of rheumatism in his leg and shoulder, and seemed quite astonished at it.

"Reports began to get wind that Cordova had retired to Vittoria without saying any thing to General Evans. I could not believe it; but this day, seeing the General starting off in Cordova's direction with a strong escort, I began to smell a rat. He returned that evening, the troops still on the heights. This was a tremendous cold night, and on the 20th there was such a thick fog you could not see twenty yards. The General sent for me about four o'clock, and asked me if I could hold the village; I asked if I was exposed; he said 'yes;' I said then, 'yes, I can hold it, but I wish you would give me a reserve.' He immediately ordered the 5th. About eight o'clock the Quartermaster General came to me to ask me about the roads and bridges, and if I knew of any good position. I pointed out what I thought, but said that if

the enemy were at hand, and if we attempted any such movement in the dark, we should be cut to pieces. The Quartermaster General ought to have been acquainted with all these matters, but the weather really was very cold, and this movement of Cordova left us all in perplexity. At ten o'clock at night I got notice that the whole Legion was to retire across the river quietly and quickly. When daylight appeared (we bivouacked in the position I had pointed out to the Quartermaster General) I dare not tell you how unknowingly some of the picquets had been placed.

"I had this morning, the 21st, a good deal of conversation with the General. It struck me he was resolved to think and act for himself, and that he was now aware that Cordova had intended to lead me into a scrape. In the afternoon I was convinced of it, as we had to retire through a difficult country with a numerous enemy in our rear, and the retreat was managed in a simple, sensible, soldier-like way; General Evans deserves great credit for this.

"Reports were rife of Evans and Cordova quarrelling; in short, I believe the secret was, that many of the Legion officers had never calculated on suffering so much cold and hunger, and several are anxious to make a row and to abuse every thing, so that they may have some plausible excuse for resigning.

"On the evening of the 23d, Espartero passed through El Burgo to Alegria, with a division of 7,000 men. He told me he was to go next morning to Salvatierra, and then return by the castle of Guevara. He moved in that direction, and we occupied the position we had on the 16th, the enemy showing about six battalions, and 300 or 400 cavalry. Espartero got within a league of Salvatierra. I was very much amused to see some of our staff, with their swords drawn, galloping about with a few lancers between the two lines.

"I assure you that in the quietest day in Oporto we had more firing in an afternoon than there was during these two days; but perhaps it may be magnified, not only into a battle, but into the glorious victory of Arlaban. Towards the afternoon we retired to our quarters, 'according to the principles of war.'

#### WANT OF DISCIPLINE.

"I think it was about this time that a most extraordinary scene took place in the presence of Sir Thomas Stubbs, commanding the English in Oporto. Major Williams ordered the battalion to 'shoulder arms,' Major Brownson ordered them to 'order arms,' so that one part was at the 'shoulder,' the other at the 'order.' Colonel Williams comes on parade and gives the command to 'shoulder,' but Major Brownson orders them to 'stand fast.' This ended by Brownson being removed. He afterwards entered the service of Don Miguel.

#### ODD DISCOVERY OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

"I was obliged to be very severe with the Provost in punishing plunderers; I caught a corporal and six of the 7th Regiment, (not in my brigade,) plundering a house; I commenced flogging them from right to left, and when I came to the corporal, he called out to me, 'For God's sake not to punish him,' and holding out a large sheet of parchment, I looked at it, and found it was his commission as Lieutenant in the British Navy, of eight years' standing. So you see we have strange people among us. As I had punished the six, I had no way of getting rid of the corporal, except by sending him away as a prisoner, to be tried by a general court martial; but of course I never moved further in it.

#### SQUABBLING AND JEALOUSY.

"We reached Vittoria about eight in the evening; finding the town illuminated, I never doubted that quarters would be prepared for officers and men, as the Quartermaster General's department had gone on two days before; but the troops, as at Castro, were

mostly left in the streets for hours in a drenching rain. It caused great discontent among the officers. I suffered as much as any, but had more prudence than to express my opinion; indeed, seeing MacDougall left in the streets, I had no right to complain. After being a few days here, the Legion was inspected by General Cordova, who certainly was pleased, as they looked exceedingly well. *Entre nous*, I resolved to cut a figure, and such fools are men that they were caught. Hardly any of the officers were decorated; so there I stood bedizened with stars and gold chains. I told O'Neale the decorations would make me no friends, before going out, and that I soon perceived; but I have no idea of hiding light under a bushel (is that right?) when a fair opportunity occurs. At the ball given to us, the same thing took place. I forgot to tell you that when at Velorado a circular came round from the General, saying it would be the first and last time he should propose such a thing to the officers, but asking them to abstain from receiving pay for three months, to meet the necessities; in short, the old story of Portugal. Of course all volunteered, and thus the officers of the Legion are now pennyless; therefore, in the same state as I used to be when hungry, discontented, and sharp in temper. The old stories that used to take place in the Lisbon cafés have commenced; rows and dismissals; in short, the old foreseen story. But the other day something more serious; Brigadier — had some dispute with —, the commandant of the regiment, and put him under arrest, and ordered him to send in his resignation. The Lieutenant-General arriving unexpectedly that evening, sent for —, offered to have him changed to another brigade to his personal staff; in short, behaved more than handsomely to him, and would not accept his resignation, on which the other insists, and it finishes on getting two months' leave of absence for England, for which he starts in a few days, avowing publicly his intention never to return. There is great fighting taking place as to the person who ought to have the regiment, there being about seven resignations written out among the field-officers, if each does not get it. To make this better, the — puts the Major of the — Regiment in arrest; the Lieutenant-General orders him out of arrest; the Major calls out —; the whole concern, as soon as the Lieutenant-General starts for Pamplona, are put under arrest, and forced to be friends; — sends in his resignation, as either he or — must quit. —, a friend of —, is appointed in command of the — Regiment by —, as Major. In short, there is as regular a kettle of fish as you can well imagine, and how it is to finish I do not know; but Portugal is a joke to it. If the cafés are not shut, and if we remain here fifteen days longer, they will all prove the truth of my words."

**NAPOLEON'S SACRIFICE OF HUMAN LIFE.**—Never was there a conqueror who fired more cannon, fought more battles, or overthrew more thrones than Napoleon. But we cannot appreciate the degree and quality of his glory without weighing the means he possessed, and the results which he accomplished. Enough for our present purpose will be gained if we set before us the mere resources of flesh and blood which he called into play, from the rupture of the peace of Amiens, in 1804, down to his eventful exit. At that time he had, as he declared to Lord Wentworth, an army on foot of 480,000 men. [Here follows a detail of the different levies made from 1804 till 1814. Total of men, 2,965,965.] This detail, which is derived from Napoleon's official journal, the *Moniteur*, under the several dates, is deficient in the excess which was raised beyond the levies; but even if we deduct the casualties, as well as the 300,000 men disbanded in 1815, we shall be much under the mark in affirming that he slaughtered 2,500,000 of human beings, and those all Frenchmen. But we have yet to add the thousands and tens of thou-

sands, Germans, Swiss, Poles, Italians, Neapolitans, and Illyrians, whom he forced under his eagles, and, at a moderate computation, these cannot have fallen short of 500,000. It is obviously just to assume that the number who fell on the side of his adversaries was equal to that against which they were brought. Here, then, are our data for asserting that the latter years of his glory were purchased at no less expense than 6,000,000 of human lives. This horrible inroad on the fairest portion of the population of Europe, resulted in the abandonment of every conquered territory, the bringing of foreign enemies twice, within 24 months, under the walls of Paris, and the erasure of his name from the records of dominion.—*Paris paper.*

#### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

HYDROGRAPHIC-OFFICE, Admiralty, July 10.

(Received from the French Admiralty.)

Information has been received from the French Government, that on the 15th of this month six new lights will be exhibited on the undermentioned points of the coast of France.

#### IN THE CHANNEL.

**Courseules Light.**—A fixed light on the West Jetty Head, in lat. 49 deg. 20 min. 22 sec. north; and long 20 min., 20 sec. west. This light is placed 30 English feet above the high water of equinoctial springs, and in fine weather may be seen two leagues.

N.B. This fixed light of Courseules may be seen at the same time with the intermitting light on Point de Ver, in 49 deg. 20 min. 28 sec. north, and 31 min. 4 sec. west of Greenwich, and may therefore be easily recognized.

#### IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

**Port de Marseilles Lights.**—Two harbor lights in the entrance—1st, fixed light of St. Jean: It is placed on the parapet of the covered way at the foot of the Tower of Fort St. Jean on the left hand in entering the port, in lat. 43 deg. 17 min. 45 sec. north, and in long. 5 deg. 21 min. 46 sec. east. This light is 30 feet above the level of the sea, and in fine weather may be seen three leagues. 3d, Intermitting lights of the Tête de More. It is placed on Tête de More point, between the Coves of Reserve and Pharo, on the right hand in entering the port of Marseilles, and in lat. 43 deg. 17 min. 43 sec. north, and long. 5 deg. 21 min. 35 sec. east. This light is 62 English feet above the level of the sea, its flashes are repeated every three minutes, and in fine weather may be seen three leagues.

N. B. On a south-west bearing both the lights are concealed by the hill, called "La Butte du Pharo."

**Porquerelles Light.**—Flashing light on the south point of Porquerelles Island, between Cape d'Arme and Cape Roux, in lat. 42 deg. 59 min. 7 sec. north, and long. 6 deg. 12 min. 50 sec. east. This light is 52 English feet above the ground, and 262 feet above the sea.

The flashes are repeated every four minutes, and are preceded and followed by short eclipses. The steady light which intervenes between these eclipses lasts about two minutes and three-quarters, and in fine weather may be seen seven leagues, but the eclipses will not be total within the distance of three leagues.

**Levant, or Titan Light.**—Fixed light on the eastern point of Levant Island, in lat. 43 deg. 2 min. 30 sec. north, and in long. 6 deg. 30 min. 10 sec. east. This light is 39 English feet above the ground, and 246 feet above the sea, and in fine weather may be seen five leagues.

**Cape Lardier Light.**—Revolving light on Cape Lardier, or, as it is sometimes called, Cape Camarat, in lat. 43 deg. 11 min. 50 sec. north, and long. 6 deg. 41 min. 50 sec. east. This light is 66 English feet above the ground, and 427 feet above the sea. Its flashes are repeated every minute, and in fine weather they may be seen eight or nine leagues.



Its eclipses do not appear total within the distance of three leagues. When six or seven leagues distant, the appearance of this light can be distinguished from the intermittent light on Planter island, in 43 deg. 11 min 57 sec. north, and 5 deg. 14 min east, only by its revolutions being of one minute's interval, while the light on that island revolves every half minute; but this distinction would be sufficiently striking to any attentive person, even if there was a less difference of longitude between them than one and a half. Besides, it rarely happens that this light is seen before passing within sight either of the Antibes light, which lies 30 miles north-east of Cape Lardier, or of the Porquerelles or Levant lights, which are respectively 25 and 13 miles to the westward of it.

It should be further remarked, that from the manner in which the names are applied to the coast in some of the charts of the Mediterranean, this cape, if called Cape Camarat, may be confounded with Cape Taillat, which bears from it 27 west, at three miles distance, and on which stands the old Tower of Camarat; it should, therefore, be always named Cape Lardier.

**ELECTRICAL TELEGRAPHS ON THE CONTINENT.**—The New Wurtzburg Gazette gives the following of the 30th ult. from Munich: "Yesterday some astonishment was excited among us by seeing on the roofs of the loftiest houses in the town several men employed in passing iron wires, which extended from the towers of the church of Notre Dame, above the Isar, as far as the Chateau d'Eau of Mount Gastergberg, from thence to the observatory of Bogenhausen, and back to the tower of Notre Dame. These wires are intended to exemplify a project of Professor Steinhil, for the conveyance of intelligence by means of electric magnetism.

It is stated that, in two seconds, communication might possibly be conveyed from Lisbon to St. Petersburg, by means of a telegraph of this description. The reader will perceive that Professor Steinhil is another candidate for the honor of discovering the Electrical Telegraph, and for which two previous claimants are already in the field. A little time will decide whether Scotland, France, or Germany are to carry off the honors of this disputed, and, if practicable, most valuable invention.

**CAPTAIN MUDGE.**—With regret we learn that Captain William Mudge, of the Royal Navy, who has for five or six years conducted the nautical survey of Ireland, now in progress, with so much credit to himself and advantage to the public, died last week. He has, we believe, completed a most minute examination of the coast line, from Dublin northward to the southern point of the county of Donegal, besides making several surveys in other parts of Ireland, with a view to particular objects. Captain Mudge was an officer of the highest attainments and scientific skill, and commenced his career as a surveyor under Captain Owen, in the arduous service of the survey of the eastern coast of Africa. During the progress of his operations in Ireland, Captain Mudge contributed to the "transactions of the Society of Antiquaries," an account of an extremely interesting discovery of a structure of remote antiquity, formed of wood, shaped with stone instruments; and which structure was discovered buried several feet in a bog, on the coast of the county of Donegal. Several communications from him, also, appeared in the National Magazine, of which we particularly remember an account of the melancholy loss of the Saldanha, in Lough Swilley.—*London Literary Gazette.*

**CONGREVE ROCKETS.**—An ingenious Swiss mechanic, named Steubel, the founder of the large manufactory of Congreve Rockets at St Petersburg, has just presented to the French Minister of War a battery of a new description for firing grape shot.

General Bernard has appointed a committee of artillery officers to examine the merits of the invention, which, according to the inventor's account, will effect a radical change in the system of artillery.

**STEAM SHIP.**—A vessel called the "Great Western Steam Ship," is to be launched at Bristol on Wednesday next. She is so large that 1,000 persons can be conveniently seated on her cabin deck. She is intended to ply between Bristol and America.

## SELECTED POETRY.

### THE OUTWARD BOUND.

The following sweet and thrilling lines will touch a chord in every bosom. They are from the pen of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, and were communicated to the Mirror by a friend of the writer. They have but recently been published in England, and are now, we believe, printed for the first time in this country!—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

Fill! fill! the sparkling brimmer!  
Fill!—for the moments fly!  
The stars' weary light grows dimmer,  
And the moon fades away from the sky!  
Fill! for the signal flag is up!  
And the wind is veering round!  
In haste let us pledge our parting cup,  
To the health of the outward-bound.

Fill higher! This hour to-morrow,  
Nor toast nor jest shall be—  
But a few shall meet in sorrow,  
While the many plough the sea!  
Then, while we are all together,  
Give the toast!—let it circle round!  
Full sail and prosperous weather,  
And a health to the outward-bound!

Let no adieu be spoken—  
To weep is a woman's part!  
Nor give we a farewell token,  
But a health from our inmost heart!  
And oft, when the wind blows keen and free,  
And the rough waves roll around,  
The health shall come back to their memory,  
That we drank to the outward-bound!

Old friends shall still seem near them,  
In their ocean-cradled sleep;  
And the dreaming thought shall cheer them,  
Far out on the stormy deep!  
Then while the midwatch passes,  
Let the glad toast circle round,  
Full hearts and brimming glasses!  
And a health to the outward-bound!

## ORIGINAL.

### YOUTH OF MY COUNTRY.

Youth of my Country! though I may not wield  
Broad sword with you upon the battle field;  
Though I may not your toils and dangers share,  
To Heaven, *at morn*, for you shall rise my prayer.

Youth of my Country! though I may not pass,  
With you, the prairie, where the waving grass,  
Too often hides the ambush lurking there,  
To Heaven, *at noon*, for you shall rise my prayer.

Youth of my Country! though I may not brave  
Danger and death, with you who go to save  
Innocent victims from the red man's lair,  
To Heaven, *at night*, for you shall rise my prayer.

Youth of my Country! "lone," drear, and gory  
"Is the path" which leads "to" human "glory;"  
And honor and fame are but fleeting breath,  
No passport to Heaven, at gate of death!

Youth of my Country! I go not with you,  
"Jusqu' au revoir," adieu! oh! adieu!  
I charge you, *strive the victor's crown to win!*  
The crown which shall be bright when stars are dim!

C. C. P.

WASHINGTON CITY;  
THURSDAY, ..... SEPTEMBER 7, 1837.

GEN. JESUP — We have been furnished by a friend with a copy of a letter, addressed by Gen. JESUP to the Adjutant General of the army, explanatory of his motives in asking to be relieved from the command of the army in Florida. The Government having left it optional with him to remain or retire, he has chosen the former, and is now making preparations for another campaign.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH, }  
Fort Heileman Garey's Ferry, }  
July 25, 1837.

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 11th instant.

On the 5th of June, in closing my official report to you, I asked to be relieved from the command of this army. I made this request, to disembarass the Government, supposing that public opinion, where all had not been successfully accomplished that had been expected, might demand my recall; and I was unwilling that any consideration, personal to myself, should, for a moment, embarrass the service, or interrupt or influence the plans of the Government. On the 8th of this month I received a letter from the General in chief, in which, referring to my request to be relieved, he informs me that the Secretary of War had decided that, after posting the troops in such stations as to cover the frontiers from hostile attacks, as far as possible, consistently with a due regard to their health, I should be at liberty to resume my duties as Quartermaster General at the seat of Government; provided, on the receipt of that letter, I should still desire to be relieved. In the mean time it appeared to me, from the opinions of both military men and citizens, as far as they were made known to me, that I was expected to remain. The press, either mistaking or misrepresenting my motives, had attacked me for asking to be relieved; and I informed the General, in reply, that I would retain the command of the army, unless the Government should otherwise determine. That is my intention now, and I shall continue with this army until regularly relieved, or positively, ordered to relinquish the command.

I desire you to lay this letter before the Secretary of War and the General in chief; and at the same time assure them that, never having solicited command, and having no other object in view, than the best interests of the service, I do not wish to be considered in the way of any plans or arrangements which they may believe will best promote those interests.

I have the honor to be, sir,

most respectfully, your ob't serv't,

TH. S. JESUP,

Maj. Gen. Com. Army of the South.

Brig. Gen. R. JONES,

Adjutant General, Washington.

The decision of the Naval Court Martial, in the case of Commander W. RAMSAY, has not yet been promulgated.

Extracts of a letter from Com. H. E. Ballard to the  
Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. SHIP NORTH CAROLINA,  
Callao Roads, July 11, 1837.

"By the U. S. ship Peacock, that sailed from this port to the United States, on the 5th inst., I did myself the honor to inform you that I had, with the concurrence of Commodore Kennedy, detained the schr. Enterprise on this station, until such time as I can have the honor to hear from you on the subject.

"I have placed the Enterprise in command of Lieutenant Glendy, of this ship, an officer of great merit, and officered and manned her from my ship. She sails to-morrow morning for Valparaiso, to look after our interests in that quarter.

"On the arrival of the Boxer from the lower coast, her commander and officers requested permission to return to the United States, having been three years in this sea. This was granted, and Lieut. Nicholson, of the flag ship, was placed in command, and officers and a crew given her from this ship. She sails to-morrow afternoon for Panama, taking with her, as passengers, a number of the officers, who preferred returning to the United States by that route."

Copy of a letter from Com. J. D. Elliott to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. SHIP CONSTITUTION,  
Malta, June 7, 1837.

"SIR: I had the honor to state my arrival at Palermo. We sailed thence on the 3d, having no communication with port from quarantine. While at Leghorn, on the 10th of last month, we took in three distressed American seamen, whom we discovered, twenty days out, to be infected with small pox. The cases were quite mild, and, from the precautions of vaccination of the crew, including the family of Gen. Cass, the disease has not spread. The sick have been removed from the ship to the Hospital of this place.

"A quarantine of 25 days was imposed on us here. I declined remaining, and shall proceed immediately on for Athens, the Grecian islands, Egypt, Syria, and, ultimately, to Constantinople, should the plague, now raging there, through information of Sir CHARLES VAUGHAN, have abated. On the 12th ult. the Shark sailed from Tunis for Constantinople, with Commodore Porter on board.

"Though in quarantine, we have received every possible attention at the hands of Sir J. ROWLEY, and other public authorities. I am happy to add, that the utmost harmony continues to prevail in the ship, and that the family of Gen. Cass, through accommodating dispositions, make their situation, in all respects, pleasant and desirable."

Lieut. GEORGE N. HOLLINS, of the navy, and late in command of the U. S. schooner Enterprise, has arrived at Baltimore, in forty-seven days from Callao, via Panama and Jamaica. He landed at Cape May, from the ship Orbit, bound from Kingston, Jamaica, to New York.



Lieut. H. N. Page, late commander of the U. S. schooner Boxer, and D. C. Powers, late of the U. S. Marine Corps, also came passengers in the Orbit.

By reference to another column, it will be seen that the Secretary of War has called upon the Governor of Tennessee for another levy of volunteer force to aid in the operations against the Seminole Indians, and that the Governor will not act in the case until he is assured that measures will be taken for the payment of such troops as may be called into service.

We learn that General JESUP has been authorized to call on the Governor of Kentucky for a brigade, and on the Governors of Georgia and Alabama for such other volunteer force as he may require.

Captain GEORGE C. READ has been appointed to the command of the U. S. frigate Columbia, now at Norfolk, and nearly ready for sea. It is believed that her destination is the East Indies, and that she will sail in two or three months. The only other officers ordered as yet are G. J. Pendegrast, as first lieutenant, and F. G. McCauley, Purser.

Commander Benjamin Page, Jr., has been ordered to the command of the U. S. ship Concord, now on the West India station, in the place of Com'r Mix, relieved.

Commodore T. AP. C. JONES, and some of the officers attached to the exploring expedition, are now in New York. It is expected that the vessels of the squadron will rendezvous at the same place in the course of the next week.

The schooner Virginia arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday, 30th ult., having landed 120 recruits at Fort Monroe.

#### CONGRESS.

Both Houses convened at the Capitol on Monday last, in obedience to the call of the President, to take into consideration the monetary affairs of the nation.

In the House, the Hon. JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, was re-elected Speaker.

The President's Message was delivered on Tuesday, and is confined exclusively to the pecuniary embarrassments of the country. He reserves, until the usual period of the annual meeting of Congress, that general information on the state of the Union which the Constitution requires him to give.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle, who speaks confidently on the subject, makes the following statements in relation to the army, and the approaching campaign in Florida. His sources of information may be correct, but so far as we have heard, we know of no reluctance expressed by any officers to obey orders to that or any other section of the country.

*Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1837.

The hesitation manifested by many officers of the

army in assuming stations in Florida, in obedience to orders, has given the War Secretary much concern. I speak advisedly when I say, that many have expostulated and endeavored to avoid duty in that country, and that the Secretary has determined to submit to them the consequent alternative. Campaigning in Florida is certainly not so desirable; every species of privation and disease characterize it, with no sphere for the display of strategy, and no prospect of gathering laurels. It is not much wonder that the military aspirant desires another field for the exercise of his West Point philosophy. Mr. POINSETT, however, recognizes all gentlemen whose names are on the army list as especial objects of his paternal and official solicitude, and they must respond to his suggestions, or make way for those less fastidious in matters of obedience. A late regulation, by which citizens applying for lieutenancies are required to submit their pretensions to a board of examiners, will of necessity diminish the number of candidates. Youth, health, a thorough education, particularly in mathematics, and the air, manners, and principles of gentlemen, are the primary requisites in passing the ordeal referred to. Half of the young men in the nation are seeking posts in the army, and this order of Mr. P. was absolutely essential to the discharge of the clerical duties of his department. Replies to application for office required hitherto the time and attention of three clerks. Its effect upon the army must be palpable.

The Surgeon General has just returned from an inspection of *Ambulances* and Hospital bedsteads for the southern operations. This is the officer who combines the rather incongruous professions of arms and medicine. Esculapius and Mars have an efficient votary in the present chief of the Medical Staff, and if his wish be granted we shall hear from him in a short time at the head of a fighting regiment in the heart of the Seminole country.

*From the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle.*

"The war" against the Seminoles is to be resumed in earnest. The permission of the Hon. Secretary of War has just been granted to Adjutant General SMITH, of Louisiana, to raise forthwith a regiment of volunteers, and proceed to Florida and report to Major Gen. JESUP for active service in the field. The Adjutant General is known to the country as the gallant leader of the Louisiana volunteers in SCOTT's and GAINES' campaigns. With him the place of danger is the post of honor. All the disposable United States force in the south, and southwestern frontier, is concentrated at Tampa Bay, and, by the middle of October, offensive operations can be commenced by General JESUP with every prospect of success. The true secret of our want of luck in the prosecution of the war with these Indians, may be traced to the character of the country tenanted by them, and not to the absence of bravery and skill in our officers and men. To look at the map of Florida one would suppose it an easy matter with "vessels of small draught" to hem them in on certain sides, whilst the land forces destroy them in detail on the other. But an ocular observation of the territory itself will convince us that every expedient that experience and science could suggest, and intrepidity and perseverance prompt, was resorted to by our Generals. To make roads, build bridges, erect defences, transport supplies, guard the sick, fight the enemy, drive him to his fastnesses, and beat up his hammocks, may furnish convenient subjects for the critical comment of the civilian; but they are matters with which a participant in the facts can alone be supposed familiar, and to such a personage will the country be at length indebted for a true history of the causes that have thus far retarded the victorious termination of southern hostilities.

## ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

Aug. 31—Lt. H. W. Benham, Eng'r Corps, Gadsby's.  
 Sept. 1—Lt. J. E. Blake, 6th Infy. Mrs. Latimer's.  
 Paymaster P. Muhlenberg, Brown's.  
 Col. S. Thayer, Eng'r Corps, Gadsby's.  
 Col. J. G. Totten, do. do.  
 5—Maj. T. T. Fauntleroy, 2d Drags. Brown's.

## LETTERS ADVERTISED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 1837.

ARMY.—Lieut. J. R. Anderson, Capt. G. H. Crossman, 3, Major S. Churchill, Lieut. W. Gilpin, 2, Dr. B. F. Harney, Lieut. J. F. Lee, Major M. M. Payne, Lieut. R. D. A. Wade.

NAVY.—Lieut. J. S. Chauncey, 2, M. Claiborne, Lieut. Comd't Dornin, Mid. A. D. Harrell, Horace Harrison, Lieut. L. M. Powell, 2, Com'r W. Ramsay, 3, R. R. Waldron.

MARINE CORPS.—Capt. T. A. Linton, Lieut. G. F. Lindsay.

## PASSENGERS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22, per steamer Teche, from Natchitoches, Lieut. J. P. Harrison, of the army, and 12 U. S. troops.

## COMMUNICATION.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,  
 August 30, 1837.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Chronicle :

SIR: You will please publish, for the benefit of all concerned, the enclosed opinion of the Attorney General, as regards the rights of resident citizens and strangers within the limits of West Point, in your next Chronicle.

Very respectfully, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C GRATIOT.

ADJUTANT'S OFFICE, U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,  
 West Point, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1837.

ORDERS, }  
 No. 100. }

The Superintendent having submitted to the War Department certain questions as to the authority of the commanding officer of the post over resident citizens thereof, as well as those who may visit it, the same were referred to the Attorney General of the United States, by whom the opinion herewith annexed was given, and which is now published for the information of all concerned.

By order of Lieut. Col. DE RUSSY :

C. F. SMITH, Adjutant.

## OPINION.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
 July 13, 1837.

To the Hon. J. R. POINSETT.

Secretary of War.

SIR: In your letter of the 10th of April last, you referred to me a communication from the Chief Engineer, with a report from the Superintendent of the Military Academy, and certain accompanying papers, touching an order shortly before that time issued by the Superintendent to Mr. William B. Cozzens, occupant of the West Point Hotel, and the proceedings subsequently had thereon; and you requested my opinion on the points presented in these documents, relative to the rights of residents and visitors at the Military Academy.

The Superintendent states, in the report above referred to, that circumstances connected with his recent order to Mr. Cozzens have produced, as he is told, "the expression of an opinion from high legal authority, that the Hotel, public wharf, and Post Office, located as they now are, confer upon all persons the right to come within the public boundary, and to remain during pleasure." This opinion, he states, is contrary to his own views, and he deems the existence

of such a right entirely inconsistent with the interests of the Academy. He also states, that he has always regarded the citizens resident within the public limits, such as the sutler, keeper of the commons, tailor, shoemaker, artificers, &c., even though they own houses on the public grounds, or occupy buildings belonging to the United States, for which they pay rent to the post fund, as *tenants at will*, and liable to be removed whenever, in the opinion of the Superintendent, the interests of the Academy require it. "This," he observes, "has been the practice since I have been in command; and such, I am told, was the usage under the administration of my predecessors."

In a subsequent communication from the Superintendent, he states the case of one Avery, who is in possession of a part of the public land originally allowed to be gratuitously occupied by one McClellan and his wife, during their lives, and to the occupancy of which Avery, as the son-in-law of McClellan, has succeeded. McClellan himself is dead; but his wife is yet living, and resides with Avery, who, it appears, now claims title to the premises, and, in virtue of this claim, has cut down, carried away and sold, a considerable quantity of the wood growing thereon. The Superintendent has applied to the District Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New York, to institute legal proceedings, which, however, at the date of the Superintendent's report, had not been done. In the mean time, it is stated by the Superintendent that, on the 13th of May last, he gave directions to the officer charged with the police of the post, not to permit Avery to come on it again, and to warn him of the same, and that he would be dealt with accordingly, which was done; that a day or two after Avery, acting, as is said, under legal advice, came within the ceded jurisdiction, that is, the post of West Point, under pretence of the right of all citizens to go to the Post Office and to the Hotel, at both of which places he transacted, or pretended to transact, business, after which the police guard of the post took him and put him over the river at the nearest point of land, turning his horse loose at the public gate. A private action has been brought by Avery against the Superintendent, for some alleged cause growing out of these transactions, and the subject connects itself with the points presented in the first mentioned communication. In your letter of the 26th May, you also ask my opinion whether Avery has acquired any right in the property on which he resides?

In regard to this latter question, I think, upon the facts stated by the Superintendent, there is little or no room for doubt. If the land occupied by Avery was part of the public domain at the time when McClellan was suffered to take possession; and if McClellan, his wife, and Avery, have ever since been regarded by the officers of the United States as tenants at will; and if no claim of title was ever set up by either, until the recent attempt by Avery to exercise acts of ownership, it will be impossible that the pretense of title now set up by him should succeed. The United States are entitled to recover the possession of the premises in an action of ejectment; and until the determination of such action, they may obtain an injunction to stay the commission of any further waste by Avery, or persons employed by him; and the Solicitor of the Treasury, on being applied to by the Department, will no doubt direct the proper proceedings to be instituted by the District Attorney.

The general question submitted to me is one of greater difficulty. The tract of land, including the military post of West Point, is not only owned by the United States, but the jurisdiction over it was ceded by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed March 2, 1826, to the United States, with the single reservation, that the cession should not prevent the execution of process, civil or criminal, under the authority of the State of New York, except so far as



such process may effect the real or personal property of the United States within the tract. This reservation was, no doubt, made with a view to prevent the ceded territory from becoming a sanctuary for debtors and criminals; but, in all other respects, the ceded territory, and the persons and things within it, are subject, under the constitution of the United States, to the exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, of the Congress of the United States. The persons who actually inhabit it, who belong to the army of the United States, or who are so connected with the army as to be subject to the rules and articles of war, may be governed and controlled by the Superintendent, as commandant of the post, in like manner as other portions of the army at other posts. Other persons, not subject to the rules and articles of war, will, of course, be entitled to all the rights of citizens, except so far as such rights are necessarily modified by the military purposes for which the territory is held by the United States, and by the exigencies of the public service. Congress have passed no laws regulating the rights and liberties of such persons in places of this description, nor are there any judicial decisions which shed much light on the subject; we are therefore obliged to settle them by analogy, or by deductions from the nature and reason of the case. Guided by these considerations, I have been led to the conclusion, that no person can be entitled, as a matter of right, to enter within the limits of this post, unless he be authorized to do so by the laws of the United States, or by some officer having authority under those laws to grant permission to enter such limits. The fact that there is a Post Office within the limits of the post, cannot, in my opinion, entitle persons not residing within the limits to visit the Post Office, without permission of the Superintendent. The Post Office is primarily designed for the accommodation of persons connected with the post; and no others have any legal right, except by permission of the commandant, to resort to it. This limitation of what, in ordinary cases, is an undoubted right of the citizen, is indispensable to the preservation of military discipline, and, in my judgment, results from the special use to which the Government has constitutionally appropriated the ceded tract.

The like observations apply, with increased force, to the public wharf, and still more emphatically to the Hotel. The excise laws of the State of New York, under which hotels in that State are usually licensed, and by virtue of which all persons conducting themselves with a propriety have a right to resort to them, do not apply to this establishment; and the police of the post may undoubtedly be extended to it, not only in respect to the military and other persons attached to the post, but so far as to prevent any person, or class of persons, connected with the Academy, from residing at, or resorting to it, if, in the judgment of the Superintendent, such a measure is required by the true interests of the service.

In regard to persons in civil life residing, either permanently or temporarily, at the post, or occasionally resorting to the Hotel, I am of the opinion that the Superintendent of the Academy, as commandant of this military post, has a general authority to prevent any person within its limits from interrupting its discipline, or obstructing, in any way, the performance of the duties assigned by law to the officers and cadets; all such persons are allowed to come within the bounds of the post, under an implied engagement on their parts to respect the military authority legally established there, and to abstain from any act which may interfere with the purposes and regulations of the post. If this engagement be violated, they must be considered as wrong doers; and the commandant will have a right to take such measures as may be necessary to protect the interests of the establishment. It is obvious that when persons in civil life, who may be allowed to reside at, or to resort to, the post, obstruct the professors or other of-

ficers in the performance of their appropriate duties; or interfere with the studies or discipline of the Academy; or encourage the cadets in acts of insubordination; or enter into correspondence with them, contrary to the regulations, their further presence at the post will become, according to the nature of the circumstances and the degree of aggravation, more or less injurious to the institution; and that in flagrant cases of this sort the prompt removal of the offenders may be indispensable. As they will not be amenable to a Court Martial, there is no other way in which the consequences, which might otherwise result from such misconduct, can be prevented. In the exercise of a sound discretion, the commandant of the post may, therefore, order from it any person not attached to it by law, whose presence is, in his judgment, injurious to the interests of the Academy. And in case any person so ordered shall refuse to depart, after reasonable notice and within reasonable time, having regard to the circumstances of the case, I think the Superintendent may lawfully remove him by force. The general power above stated will, however, be qualified in the case of the Post Master, by the commission which he has received, which entitles him to remain until removed from office by the Post Master General; and it will also be qualified in respect to tenants of the buildings owned by the United States, by the nature of the agreements, express or implied, under which they may hold possession of such buildings. The United States have the same power to lease a dwelling house belonging to them, which is possessed by an individual; and they have no greater right than an individual would have in the ejectment of their lessee. In every such case, regard must be had to the peculiar nature of the tenancy, and to the rights and obligations which result from it, and the occupant will be entitled to the same notice to quit, where such a notice is secured by the general rules of law, as any other tenant. And the law of the State of New York, although not primarily in force in the ceded tract, will be resorted to as the rule of decision; first, because Congress has passed no special act on the subject; and, secondly, because the 34th section of the Judiciary act of 1789 provides, "that the laws of the several States, except where the constitution, treaties or statutes of the United States shall otherwise require or provide, shall be regarded as rules of decision in trials at common law, in the courts of the United States, in cases where they apply."

But although the power of the military commandant to remove a person, guilty of misconduct, from the possession of a building, may thus be modified by his official character, or by the nature of his tenancy, I think there can be no doubt of his authority to exclude such person, in the mean time, from access to any part of the post not essential to the use of the building he may occupy, and to his ingress and egress to and from it. His general powers, were they not modified by circumstances, would enable him to remove the party altogether; the modifications of these powers will be only co-extensive with such circumstances, and with the rights which grow out of them.

I have the honor to be,  
Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
B. F. BUTLER.

#### MEDICAL CORPS OF THE NAVY.

We congratulate the members of this corps upon the present prospect of a speedy increase of their numbers. We congratulate the service generally upon it, for whilst justice is done to those deserving, its kindly influence will be felt by all in increased facilities of medical attendance.

The wants of the service, and justice to individuals, render evident the propriety of the increase; for although other grades have been more than doubled during the last twenty years, the list of medical offi-

cers has remained stationary, or retrograded. The consequence has been that, incessant duty has been forced on few, impaired constitutions, and necessary inefficiency has resulted with the effect of rendering still more onerous the burthen of those able to sustain it. This is not only hard on them, but doing the service manifest injury. The want of surgeons for our ships and shore stations is daily felt and seen. Not only are vacancies a long time in being filled, but on some occasions not filled at all. The Ontario has just gone to sea with an *acting surgeon*, and a few weeks since the Lexington sailed from Portsmouth to Boston without a single medical officer on board. The exploring squadron lay at Norfolk for months without any medical aid, except such as obtained from on shore. It is notorious that in most instances the services of the surgeon, and assistants, are longer withheld than those of any of the other officers when a ship is first commissioned. This arises entirely from their limited numbers.

By pursuing this *minimum* policy, a few dollars may possibly be saved, but is it dealing with this grade with the same liberality as is shown to others? Whilst the aggregate number of captains and commanders is one hundred, the number of surgeons is but fifty; and wherever a captain or commander is required, a surgeon is likewise wanted. But if medical officers should be doomed to neglect, is it fair to let poor Jack, who pays twenty cents a month from his hard earned wages for "doctor's bills," go without the *quid pro quo*? Surely it should be in the power of those in authority to have medical aid when a ship is first put in commission, and not allow them to remain without such until she is on the eve of sailing for her station. It is then that accidents are most frequent, and diseases, generated by change of mode of life, most rife. Many are the hours of anguish spent, and probably not a few deaths occur, from want of that timely succour they pay for, and have a right to expect.

We are happy to learn that the present Secretary of the Navy has become convinced of the urgent wants of the service in this respect, and it is to be hoped that the President will accord with his views, and nominate, when the Senate convenes, a number sufficient to meet the demand. An addition of twenty or twenty-five to the present number of surgeons, and as many to that of assistants, making the whole number of each seventy or seventy-five, would answer this end. This increase would place it in the power of the Department to supply brigs and schooners with surgeons, and abandon the present mode of sending those less experienced in their profession to fill such responsible stations. SENEX.

#### PRACTICES

##### AT THE HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

*Which have done much injury to, and which, if continued, must and will destroy the Military Service.*

1. When officers are allowed to leave Florida, or their regiments in the field for the express purpose of resigning immediately, to permit such officers to change their minds, or in other words, withdraw their resignations.

2. Officers leaving their regiments, (having resigned,) being permitted not only to recall their resignations, but assigned to detached duty, both agreeable and more satisfactory than the service in which they were engaged before resigning.

3. Officers having resigned, or left their regiments for that purpose, on arriving at Head Quarters, to be allowed to recall their resignations, and indulged with a leave of absence!

4. Sending troops into the field without a proper complement of officers, the latter being engaged on any than their appropriate duties. [Look at the condition of the 1st regiment of Infantry, recently ordered to Florida.]

5. Allowing nearly every officer to serve in an *acting* capacity. Staff officers serving in the line, and the line officers acting as the staff.

6. Not adhering to the army regulations, and altering orders to suit individuals.

7. Ordering changes affecting both officers and troops too frequently.

8. Disregarding entirely the rights of junior officers, unless they have influence, by which no pure military man should allow himself to be guided.

9. Encouraging those who *shirk* from duty in their dishonorable practices, and overloading willing ones who never shrink from it, however disagreeable and inconvenient their orders may be. \*

#### THE LATE CAPTAIN BATMAN.

CAMP SABINE, (La.) Aug. 10, 1837.

At a meeting of the officers of the army stationed at this post, called on information being received of the death of Captain M. W. BATMAN, of the 6th regiment of Infantry, Brevet Major B. Riley being called to the Chair, and Lieut. A. Cady appointed Secretary, it was

*Resolved*, That we have received, with profound sorrow, intelligence of the sudden and unexpected death of our late associate and friend, Captain M. W. BATMAN, of the 6th regiment.

*Resolved*, That we consider the death of one who so lately went from among us, with the prospect of many years of usefulness and honor, as a loss to the regiment and service, as well as to his numerous friends, to whom he was endeared by his many excellent social qualities; and, as a token of our respect to his memory, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

*Resolved*, That we tender to the relatives of the deceased the tribute of our sincere condolence in their afflictive bereavement.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the meeting send a copy of these resolutions to the relatives of the deceased, and to the Editors of the Army and Navy Chronicle for publication.

B. RILEY, Major U. S. Army,  
M. C. LEAVENWORTH, Ass't. Sur. U. S. A.  
J. S. WORTH, Lieut. 6th Infy.  
A. CADY, Lieut. 6th Infy.  
J. P. HARRISON, 2d Lieut. 6th Infy.  
W. SCOTT KETCHUM, 2d Lieut. 6th Infy.

*Extract from the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry lately convened at Mount Vernon Arsenal, Alabama.*

July 31st, 1837.

The Judge Advocate announced to the Court the sudden and unexpected death of Capt. M. W. BATMAN, late a member of this Court; whereupon it was

*Resolved*, That, in consideration of the high respect and esteem in which the character of the late M. W. BATMAN, Captain 6th Infantry, was held by his fellow members and brother soldiers, the members of the Court of Inquiry now in service at this post do wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

AMERICAN SEAMEN.—It gives us pleasure to state that the two seamen who volunteered their services from the ship *Corea*, Capt. Charles Prescott, on the 15th August, in lat. 42, long. 75, to take the English brig *Hypolite* into Halifax, her Captain, Mate, Supercargo, and most of her crew being sick and unable to attend to any duty, have just arrived at this port, after having safely carried the *Hypolite* to Halifax, and delivered her to her owners; receiving of them, for their services, the sum of \$120. One of the seamen on board the *Hypolite* died after the American seamen went on board, and the Supercargo died the day after her arrival at Halifax. The American sailors kept the deck of the *Hypolite* from the time they went on board from the *Corea* until they arrived at Halifax.—*Boston Mer. Jour.*



## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

**TENNESSEE—FLORIDA VOLUNTEERS.**—The following Extra, from the office of the Nashville Banner, was received by the Western Express Mail:

## FLORIDA WAR.

## ANOTHER CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS!

His Excellency Governor Cannon received by last night's mail the following letter from the War Department. The communication, it appears, is in anticipation of a call for volunteers for another campaign in Florida by Major General Jesup.

We understand that his Excellency will take no steps at present to provide for complying with this expected call, except to require assurance from the Department that a disbursing officer will be furnished, provided with the necessary funds to supply the volunteers that may think proper to obey the call, when made by General Jesup. Their organization will be made in accordance with the existing militia laws of this State, as he has an undoubted right to do, according to the act of Congress authorizing the call.

We believe the Governor feels a little sore under the liabilities he has heretofore incurred, (during last year,) in consequence of the entire failure of the General Government to provide for the volunteers under the two calls from Gen. Gaines, and from which he has not yet been actually relieved by the Government to the amount of one cent, the act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. Under the provision of that act, it is impossible he can ever obtain full relief if they are confined to his strictly legal disbursement.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug 18, 1837.

SIR: The continuance of the war in Florida renders it necessary once more to avail ourselves of the courage and patriotism of the brave Tennesseans. Gen. Jesup has been directed to call upon your Excellency for such militia and volunteer force as he may require for the next campaign in Florida. It would be very desirable, if practicable, that the volunteer companies so raised should be detached from all regimental organization, and be composed of not more than 100 or less than 68 privates.

General Jesup will designate the description of troops he requires, but it is important to have about two hundred men accustomed to the use and care of horses, who can proceed to Florida by water and be there mounted. The volunteers may be engaged for six months, unless sooner discharged.

As the time is short, the troops being required in October, I write in anticipation of General Jesup's call upon you, in the hope that you will be induced to take such measures as may suggest themselves to you, to procure as early as possible the volunteers he will require.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

His Excellency N. CANNON,  
Governor of Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn.

From the Natchitoches Herald.

MR. EDITOR:—If the following should be deemed worthy of a place in your columns, you will confer a favor on a subscriber by inserting it.

## THE CLEANING OUT OF THE SABINE RIVER.

No one, however sceptical, can doubt the beneficial effects that will be produced by the completion of this work. It is not, therefore, with any feeling of opposition thereto that I am actuated in inditing the few remarks that follow; but merely to review the singular measures taken to effect that object.

In accordance with an order from the War Department, the river was surveyed, and a report favorable

to the cleaning of it forwarded to the head thereof. That report was received, and a portion of the 3d Regiment was immediately ordered to proceed to the Sabine, and commence the work.

Since our acquaintance with the army, we believe this order to be unprecedented and uncalled for by the exigencies of the service, a gross violation of its rights, and highly injurious to its interests. When men enter the service it is with the understanding, or I might say, there is a *tacit* agreement between them and the Government, that they have only to perform (besides their military duty) such manual labor as may be actually necessary for military purposes—such as cutting of military roads, building bridges, &c.—and it is for this reason that many are induced to enlist that would not, could they know before-hand that besides all the hardships incident to the life of the soldier, they are made to do the duty of a common laborer, and for half his wages. The pay of the soldier is \$6 per month, besides rations and clothing, which amounts in all to \$15 per month, and the most ordinary laborer can obtain from \$20 to \$30 at least. Is this right? Is it justice? We think not!

The regulations of the army require that the necessary fatigue duties which men are made to perform about a garrison, *shall not* interfere with their regular military duties. The reason for this is obvious enough, and it is, that the soldier shall be ready at all times for the duties of the *field*. Here then is a direct violation of the spirit of this order. The soldier is required to lay by his musket for six or eight months, (and probably twice as long,) and take up the pick-axe and spade. We cannot think at the end of this period he will be capable of performing his military duties. This is done at a time too when the lives and property of our fellow citizens of Florida are almost at the mercy of the savage foe, and by troops, who are as available for this duty as any on this frontier. We cannot think that the Commanding General could have reflected maturely on this subject when this order was issued, and we believe it never would have been, had it not been solicited by the officer now in command of the detachment. And for whose benefit, we would ask, is this done? Why, not for any military, but for a few interested individuals who hold lands on the Sabine; these are the only persons who will reap any benefit from it, while some officers belonging to the command will suffer all the hardships incident to such duties, without coming in for a share of the loaves and fishes. The rights of the army have been trampled on long enough, and it is time for all those who feel interested in its fate to step forward in its defence.

This is evident from the great number of resignations which have taken place in the last year or two, and the Government will continue no doubt to loose the services of its most valuable officers, unless it extends towards them more liberality than heretofore. In fact, must we not think that a young officer of any talents is doing himself injustice to remain in the service when he can do so much better in civil pursuits?

The pay of the officer is but a bare pittance at best, and notwithstanding this, he is placed on a duty where a common laborer in civil life cannot be hired for less than \$50 to \$60 per month, and at this sickly season scarcely at any price. Nothing we believe is better calculated to break down the spirit and pride of the army, and destroy good order and discipline among the men, than duty of this kind.

Should this matter pass by unnoticed, we may expect in a short time that the different States will be calling on the army to dig their canals and make their railroads, which might be done of course with as much propriety as to clear out rivers. As a friend to the army, we hope this matter will not rest here; and we must believe, when it is properly known to it, it will feel indignant at such a gross and palpable violation of its rights.

A FRIEND TO THE ARMY.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22, 1837.

**EMIGRATING INDIANS.**—Captain Page, U. S. A., Superintendent of the Creek Emigration, for some weeks past encamped at Pass Christian, has been ordered to Arkansas on a special mission, and Lieut. T. G. Reynolds succeeds him in the superintending.

Upwards of six hundred Indians arrived at the Pass on Saturday morning, many of them very sick of the dysentery, some of whom had died, among the rest several of the principal men, which was the cause that the visitors to the Pass were disappointed in witnessing the usual sports of ball play, &c.

The accession of numbers will, however, render the future plays more brilliant.—*True American*.

**PENSACOLA, Aug. 19.**—Captain Babbit has arrived here, and assumed the command of the Boston. Lieut. Comd't M'Intosh has been ordered as Captain to the fleet. Lieut. Comd't English has been ordered to the command of the Grampus.—*Gazette*

On Tuesday last arrived here the French brig of war *Laperouse*, of 20 guns. She exchanged salutes with the *Constellation* frigate, and her officers, on Wednesday night, attended a splendid ball, given on board the frigate by Commodore Dallas. This visit to our harbor is made in order to land the celebrated Meunier, who, it will be remembered, attempted the life of Louis Philip, in April last.—*Ibid*.

**COMODORE RODGERS.**—This distinguished officer of our Navy has returned from his recent visit to Europe, we are happy to hear, in improved health. He reached his residence in this city the day before yesterday. We have been gratified to observe by the annexed paragraph, which we find in one of a file of English papers received by the late arrivals, that the veteran Commodore was treated, on visiting England, with the attention due to his rank and merits, but honorable at the same time to those who rendered them.—*National Intelligencer*.

Commodore Rodgers, President of the Board of Navy Commissioners in the United States, is now the guest of Rear Admiral Sir James Hillyar, at Turpoint House. This distinguished American officer, who, through his long naval career, has won the esteem and respect of every British officer to whom the chances of service have introduced him in a period of peace, or who has opposed him in time of war, has, we understand, visited this country with a view to the renovation of his health, which, we are happy to learn, has been considerably benefitted. Every mark of respect due to the Commodore's high public station and character has been rendered, by directions from the Admiralty, both at this port and at Portsmouth, and he has expressed himself highly gratified with the attentions he has received.—*Plymouth Jour.*

**LOSS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER M'LANE.**—The Revenue Cutter *M'Lane*, which has been on this station for several years, was capsized by a sudden squall on Wednesday afternoon, while beating into Hadley Harbor, (Island of Naushon) and immediately sunk. The *M'Lane* was commanded by Lieutenant Josiah Sturgis. One person was lost, the veteran pilot Captain Philip Mosher of this town. The Collector of this District was on board at the time, and landed with the officers and crew at Naushon. The loss of Lieutenant Sturgis's private property must amount to \$700 or \$800; and while we deeply regret the loss of human life and property, we rejoice that the *M'Lane* has gone to the bottom. For the duty in which she was engaged, a more ugly craft never floated. During the last winter Captain Howard was freely censured by uninformed persons, for not cruising in the gulf stream two or three

months in a vessel which every person acquainted with her mould knew to be unfit and unsafe. This result has only verified the predictions of her late commander, that she would be capsized and lost in some sudden squall.

P. S. Attempts will be made, we understand, to get the *M'Lane* up if the weather should permit.—*New Bedford Mercury*, Sept. 1.

**MILITARY HOMICIDE.**—We copy the following article from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Saturday, in which it is credited to the Lewistown Telegraph, under date of August 24.

**THE DESERTERS.**—On the night of Monday, the 14th inst., four soldiers, belonging to the garrison at Toronto, deserted in a small boat for the American shore. On Thursday noon they entered the mouth of Niagara river, and were rowing directly for the British fort, but were motioned there to the other side by some one who had heard of the desertion, and suspected who they were. Two soldiers on the lookout at Fort George immediately gave chase. When the pursuing party was about six rods from the fugitives, and the latter had almost touched the shore, near Fort Niagara, they called upon the deserters to surrender. As they were jumping into the water to escape, one of the pursuers raised his musket at the man at the tiller, who implored him not to fire. At the same time, Sergeant Powley, of Fort Niagara, who was a spectator of the whole affair, cried "don't fire, sir! the men are in American waters," upon which he lowered his musket, but immediately raised it again, fired, and the man fell dead in the bottom of the boat; the ball had entered his forehead. The other men were by this time on shore, and hastened to the fort. For nearly three days and nights they had been rowing about upon the lake, ignorant of their course, and were now almost delirious with famine, fatigue, and fright.

As the man was killed within the jurisdiction of this State, it is probable that the affair will undergo an investigation by the proper authorities.

The story is confirmed by a friend from Buffalo, who was at Niagara after the transaction, and conversed with the American officer in charge of the fort, who saw the transaction. He says he cautioned the pursuers not to fire, being, as they were clearly within the jurisdiction of the United States.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser*.

**CAPT. DIMMOCK**, of the U. S. Civil Engineer corps, arrived at the National Hotel in this city on Friday evening. Capt. D. is detailed to survey the military road from the Mississippi to the head of the Arkansas. Maj. Smith, Gen. Atkinson, and Maj. Kearney are the commissioners to superintend the location of the road. It is expected that they will commence operations immediately.—*St. Louis Rep* Aug. 19.

**BLOCK ISLAND LIGHT.**—The new light-houses on the north part of the island are built one third of a mile nearly due south of the old ones. The elevation is a few feet higher; and the distance between them 40 feet.—*New Bedford Gazette*.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal.

#### PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Provided by nature with almost every protection and accommodation which are desirable for extensive ship-building on the most economical scale,—her shipping secured alike from the invasion of the frost and the tempest, Portsmouth harbor has long been acknowledged, in many respects, as second to none in the Union. Its peculiar advantages were early discovered. In 1690, the *Faulkland*, a 54 gun ship, was built here by order of the British government; and the mother country, previous to the Revolution, selected this harbor as one of the most suitable on the



coast for a Naval Depot. England would doubtless have carried her purpose into effect, had not the events of the Revolution transpired to interrupt the progress of her intentions. It was in the harbor of Portsmouth that the French fleet of 13 sail, during the Revolution, found the safest and most convenient place for refitting after action. When it was decided to build a seventy-four gun ship in the time of the Revolution, no place on our coast was found so suitable as Portsmouth for laying the keel: and it was here that the *America*, the first ship of the line which was built on the western hemisphere, was finished, and launched on the 5th of November, 1782. It was here also that the *Ranger*, (with which the fame of John Paul Jones is identified) was built. Here, in 1797, was built frigate *Crescent*, which was given as a tribute to the Dey of Algiers, at a time when our navy was too small to pay his audacity in a more appropriate coin. Here was the *Portsmouth*, of 24 guns, built in 1798. It was here too that the old frigate *Congress*, which survived the storms and perils of almost forty years, first met her destined element in 1799.

It was not until about the commencement of the present century that the General Government purchased, at an expense of \$5,500, the island on which the Navy Yard is now located. The island contains 58 acres of land, and is well calculated for the purpose to which it is appropriated. The Government ship-building, previous to that time, had been principally done on what was then called Continental, and since Badger's Island.

From the time of the purchase of the island on which the navy-yard is located to the time of the war with Great Britain in 1812, but few improvements had been made. Soon after the declaration of war, the keel of the *Washington* 74 was laid, which was the first vessel built by Government on the island. She was launched in Oct. 1814.

The first ship-house was built over the *Washington* when she was on the stocks. It has since undergone some repairs. In this house the keel of the *Alabama*, of 74 guns, was laid in 1819. The ship is in a finished state, in good preservation, and could be launched at a short notice.

The second ship-house, which is of ample dimensions to contain the largest ship in the navy, was built in 1820. It now contains the frigate *Santee*, of 44 guns, which is so far completed that with three months notice she could at any time be in launching condition.

The third ship-house on the yard, which was completed the present season, is one of the most convenient, substantial, extensive, and handsome buildings of the kind to be found at any navy-yard in the Union. It is 240 feet long, and 130 feet wide. Its roof is covered with 150 tons of slate. The spacious area which the walls enclose, unobstructed to the distant net-work in the roof, unconsciously draws forth the admiration of the visitor. "A fine place to make cloth," says the manufacturer: "This would hold a clever congregation," says the clergyman: and the Congressman, no less mindful of his occupation, exclaims—as he jumps upon the keel of the new frigate *Congress*, "A fine place this to make a speech." After giving ample room in the house for a ship much larger than the *Pennsylvania*, the wings of the building afford on each side three galleries for the use of the carpenters in preparing their work. In addition to the windows in the sides, the roof contains numerous lights, so that the building is well lighted in the cloudiest weather. The keel of the new frigate *Congress* was laid here on the 15th ult. [The old frigate of the same name, which is now condemned, was built on the island next north of the navy-yard.]

There have been built on the navy-yard, besides the vessels above enumerated, the U. S. schooner *Porpoise* in 1820, and the sloop of war *Concord*, of 24 guns, in 1828.

Agreeably to an act of Congress passed in 1827, di-

recting a board of commissioners to examine the different Navy Yards in the Union, and report what improvements are requisite for placing the yards in such a state as to be of the greatest public utility, the board thus appointed visited this yard, surveyed the island, and gave plans of such improvements as are desirable. It is in accordance to their plans that the improvements of the last eight years have been made, and to accomplish them the following appropriations have been made: 1830, \$9,500; in 1831, \$16,439; in 1832, \$41,134; in 1833, \$21,524; in 1834, \$40,700; in 1835, \$39,995; in 1836, \$67,000; in 1837, \$47,700; in the eight years about \$285,000.

The other improvements contemplated on the plan then drawn (exclusive of the dry dock) it is thought will require not far from \$150,000 more. The plan also contemplates a dry dock, to be located in the rear of the store houses. When these improvements are completed, our Navy Yard will compete for advantages with any in the world.

Among the buildings which have been put up within a few years, in addition to those already spoken of, are the following:

Four brick houses for officers' quarters.

A brick block for petty officers and seamen, which will accommodate 200 men.

A brick block, three stories, high, containing officers, and nine stores, filled with materials for fitting out the Government ships.

Three timber sheds, each 200 feet long. These sheds are 65 feet wide, 15 feet to the eaves. They are all built in the same style; the roof supported by stone pillars about ten feet distant from each other, and two doors hung to each pillar, can be thrown open to admit the air, or closed to protect the timber from all unsuitable exposure. Two of these sheds are now well filled with timber, and the other is at present used as a work-shop. The attics of two are used as work-shops.

Saw shed of brick.

Brick steam-house, containing two boxes.

Blacksmith's shop, of brick, 5 forges.

There are also on the island the mansion of the Commodore, the old quarters of the officers, the residence of the Commandant of the Marines, the Marine Barracks, Hospital, &c.

Among the works now going on is the erection on the east side of the island, of a *Mast and Boat House*, which will not suffer by comparison with any in the Union. It is 250 feet long and 70 feet wide, two stories high, built of dimension split stone. When completed, it will present a room in the first story the whole size of the building, and 12 feet high, without the obstruction of a single pillar or post! The ceiling of the room being supported from the roof. This room is intended to be occupied by mast-makers, boat builders and coopers. Under this room is a dock into which masts of any size and length, to 135 feet, can be floated and taken up with much ease through a hatchway in the floor. The second story, which is 9 feet high, is to be used as a sail-loft, paint-shop, &c., and the attic is intended for a rigging-loft. The length of the building is sufficient to stretch the largest rope needed. This building will be completed the present season.

Another new and extensive work, at the Navy-Yard, which is now almost completed, conveys to the mind some idea of the great wall of China: it is the enclosure of the *Timber-dock*. This wall, of large stone, extends from the abutment of the bridge, on the north side of the island, 1200 feet, terminating near the store houses. It is from 18 to 20 feet high from the bottom of the river; 7 feet wide at the base, and 4 feet wide at the top. This wall will enclose a dock of probably 4 or 5 acres, and afford a convenient dockage for all the timber that can be needed for use, should the works at the Yard be increased to the full extent. The experience at this Navy-Yard has been decidedly in favor of docking timber. The incon-

venience which has been experienced at Norfolk of the ravages of the worm, has never been felt here. Part of the timber of which the *Washington* was built in 1812, had been in the wet dock fifteen years, and from the state in which it was found, it was evident that it would have kept until the next century. Their timber sheds will be capable of holding, at all times, two years supply.

In 1825 a substantial bridge was built from the north side of the island to Kittery, which opens a travelling communication with Portsmouth. In the event of a fire, this bridge would enable the fire engines to reach the yard in a short time. The vigilance of the officers, and the good regulations of the Yard, have been a good security against exposure to calamities of this kind. Precautions are taken to rid the Yard of intemperance, as will be seen by the following extract from an order which we saw posted in a public place. The order is dated January 22, 1837, and directs, by order of the Navy Commissioners, "that hereafter no mechanic or laborer shall be permitted to bring any *spirituous liquor* within the Yard," on pain of expulsion. Several men have since that time been dismissed; but all have returned again to the Yard, and become more circumspect. The number of mechanics and laborers now employed on the island is about 160. They are mostly from Portsmouth, Kittery, and the neighboring towns.

Some pains are taken to level portions of the island, to graduate the slope in front of the officers quarters, &c., which adds much to the beauty of the scenery.

Among the officers at present attached to the yard are—of the *Naval Department*, William M. Crane, Captain Commandant; Thomas W. Wyman, Commander; John C. Long, Lieut.; Geo. W. Codwise, Surgeon; B. J. Cahoon, Purser; Jacob Mull, Master. Of the *Marine*, Samuel Edmiston Watson, Lt. Col.; D. D. Baker, Lieut. Of the *Civil*, Enoch B. Barnes, Navy Store-keeper; John Floyd, Naval Constructor.

Such preparations, instead of partaking of incitement to war, are some of the means of preventing it. Better that the world should know that we have such resources, and are ever in a state of preparation, than that those who assume *might as right*, should take advantage of our want of attention to such matters. It is much cheaper to pay tribute to such personages as the Dey of Algiers with the *sight* of a *seventy-four* occasionally, than to give them the fragments of a weak navy, as has been the case, to protect our seamen from slavery and our commerce from destruction. Better to invest *ten millions* in a navy, to be held up as a terror to evil doers, than loose a hundred millions in a year's war with some power which might take advantage of a negligent weakness, and wantonly assail us.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Express.*

PARIS, July 23, 1837.

The Sultan had made numerous changes in the administration of his empire. The misery he witnessed, in his recent journey through the Northern province, convinced him that he was deceived by those around him; and, on his return, he discarded several of his household officers and ministers. So pleased was he with M. Rhodes, the American engineer in his service, that he lately presented him with a splendid mansion, as a testimony of his high satisfaction for his talents and zeal. M. Rhodes was, by the last accounts, directing the construction of five vessels, almost ready to be launched. General Cass had not yet reached Constantinople.

The Russians have landed a large force on the coast of Abasia, and the military preparations they have been making since winter show a determination on their part to reduce the Circassian insurgents in the course of next summer. In the mean time,

England and France are quietly looking on, and neither will interfere to cause the nationality of those brave mountaineers to be respected. Their country, situate between two seas, the Caspian and the Euxine, is an important military and commercial position, and Russia will stop at no sacrifice to annex it to her dominions.

PORTSMOUTH, (Eng.) July 15.—The Independence, United States frigate, Commodore Nicolson, sailed on Tuesday for St. Petersburg, with the American Minister at the Court of Russia, and suite, on board. Mr. Dallas and his family embarked the previous evening. The Independence worked out in very good style, and against a southeast wind made good progress; she was evidently much improved in her rigging and appearance by her stay at Spithead.

About 22 of her crew deserted while she was here; and we have reason to believe that only four British seamen entered on board of her; the discipline is decidedly more severe than in our service, and our seamen are well aware of that fact. Every attention was shown to Commodore Nicolson and his officers during their stay.

#### ARMY.

##### OFFICIAL. SPECIAL ORDERS.

No. 69, Sept. 1.—Assistant Surgeon Worrell ordered to Fort Howard, to relieve Assistant Surgeon P. Maxwell, and the latter to repair to Fort Hamilton, to report to the commanding officer of the 2d Infantry, ordered thither.

No. 70, Sept. 2.—Capt. P. Morrison, 4th Infantry, assigned to Indian duty.

Major T. T. Fauntleroy, 2d Dragoons, to repair to Columbia, S. C., for duty connected with mustering of Volunteers from that State.

Lieut. H. L. Scott, 4th Infy. ordered to join Co. F., 4th Infy. serving in Cherokee country.

##### RESIGNATION.

Lieut. John Bratt, 3d Artillery, 31st August.

##### APPOINTMENTS.

Lucius O'Brien, 2d Lieut. 3d Infy. 3d Sept.  
James McAlister, 2d Lieut. 1st Infy. 5th Sept.

#### NAVY.

##### ORDERS.

Aug. 29—Thomas Johnson, Carpenter, Ex. Expedition. Sidney Porter, do. do.

30—P. Mid. E. Jenkins, depot of charts, &c. vice D. Ross Crawford, relieved.

Purser W. Speiden, Exploring Expedition.

Sept. 1—Lieut. M. F. Maury, do.

P. Mid. E. C. Bowers, Navy Yard, Boston.

2—P. Mid. E. W. Stull, detached from Ex. Ex'n.

Com'r B. Page, Jr., ship Concord, West Indies.

Ass't Sur. J. S. Messersmith, detached from Exploring Expedition.

Sur. J. R. Chandler, detached from ship Natchez.

##### APPOINTMENTS.

Wm. Speiden, of D. C., to be Purser, Aug. 30, 1837.  
Thomas Johnson, Carpenter, Aug. 29, 1837.  
Sidney Porter, do. Aug. 29, 1837.

##### RESIGNATIONS.

Francis P. Hoban, Midshipman, Aug. 31.  
Benjamin Morgan, do. Sept. 1.

##### VESSELS REPORTED.

Revenue Cutter Campbell arrived at Charleston on the 25th ult. from Savannah. The following is the list of officers:—N. Coste, Captain; J. G. Nimmo, 1st Lieut.; J. W. Hunter, 2nd Lieut.

Cutter McLane, Lt. Com. Sturgis, from a cruise inspecting light houses, arrived at New Bedford, 29th ult.

Frigate United States, Capt. Wilkinson, at St. Cruz, Teneriffe, July 27, bound on a cruise.

Ship North Carolina, Com. Ballard, at Callao, July 11.

Schooner Enterprise, Lt. Com't Glendy, sailed from Callao for Valparaiso, July 10.

Schooner Boxer, Lt. Com't Nicholson, sailed from Callao for Panama, July 12, with several officers as passengers, on their return to the United State.